REACTIVATION CEREMONY PROGRAM

FORT 77 "VIRGINIA"
DECEMBER 1944
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**Editor**
Major William Congo

**Designed By**
TASC Graphics/Devices Branch
D-K Associates, Inc.
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Mr. Marsh was sworn in as Secretary of the Army on January 30, 1981.

A native of Virginia, he was born in Winchester, Virginia, on 7 August 1926. After attending public schools in Harrisonburg, Virginia, he enlisted in the United States Army and was commissioned at the age of 19. He graduated from OCS in 1945. He served with the United States occupation forces in Germany. He is also a graduate of Parachute School and Jumpmaster School at Fort Benning and holds Senior Parachutist Wings.

In 1951, after World War II, Mr. Marsh received his LL.B. degree from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. He was then admitted to the Virginia bar and began law practice in Strasburg, Virginia.

A four-term Congressman from Virginia's 7th District, he served in the United States House of Representatives from 1963 to 1971. As a member of Congress, he volunteered and served a month's active duty with the United States Army in South Vietnam. Choosing not to seek a 5th term, he resumed the practice of law. He returned to Federal service in March 1973 as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs.

In January 1974, he became Vice President Ford's Assistant for National Security Affairs, then Counselor, with Cabinet Rank, to President Ford. He held this position from August 26 to January 1977.

After serving President Ford, he again returned to private law practice, most recently as a partner in the law firm of Mays, Valentine, Davenport and Moore of Richmond, Virginia, with offices in Washington, D.C.

He served in the 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division and the State Headquarters Detachment of the Virginia National Guard from 1951 to 1976, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Prior to his National Guard service, he was a member of the Army Reserve for four years. He also served for five years on the Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute.

He has been awarded the Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal, the American Legion Distinguished Service Medal, and the National Guard Distinguished Service Medal.

He is married to Glenn Ann Patterson. They have three children: Rob, Rebecca and Scot. Rob is a Captain in the United States Army Medical Corps stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Rebecca is a high school teacher in Williamsburg, Virginia. Scot is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and a First Lieutenant in the Virginia National Guard.
HEADQUARTERS 29TH INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT)
VIRGINIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
Williams Hall
Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5876

Dear Guests:

On behalf of the 29th Infantry Division, its Past and Present members, — welcome to the Reactivation Ceremony of the Army’s only Reserve Component Light Division. — The 29th Infantry Division (Light) — Army National Guard.

The 29th Infantry Division was first organized in 1917 and fought in WWI and again in WWII. The 29th landed at “Omaha Beach” on D-Day and recorded an impressive record for its service to our nation. I’m pleased that many of the 29th WWI and WWII veterans have joined us today.

We in the 29th are proud to be chosen as one of the Army’s five new light infantry divisions. As commander, I pledge that we will live up to expectations and responsibilities that have been placed upon us and that the 29th will not only continue the “tradition” but we will make the “tradition”.

We sincerely wish that you will enjoy today’s event and thank you for helping us celebrate this historic occasion.

JAMES A. BABER III
Major General, Va ARNG
Commanding
On November 3, 1981, Charles S. Robb was inaugurated as the Commonwealth's 64th Governor on January 16, 1982.

Governor Robb graduated from Mount Vernon High School in Fairfax County in 1957, attended Cornell University on a regional scholarship from Virginia and the University of Wisconsin on an NROTC scholarship, receiving his BBA in 1961. He received his law degree in 1973 from the University of Virginia. He holds honorary degrees from the University of Richmond, Virginia Union University, Lynchburg College, The College of William and Mary, Virginia State University, Hampton University, and Lincoln Memorial University, and is the recipient of the Colgate Darden Medal from Norfolk State University.

Governor Robb has been affiliated with the military since 1957. As an undergraduate, he served as the Student Commander of all ROTC units on campus, finished first in his NROTC class, and set a record for the number of awards received by a graduating senior. He began active duty with the United States Marine Corps in 1961 at the Marine Corps Officer School at Quantico, Virginia, where he was the Class Honor Graduate, finishing first in leadership and first in the overall standings. When he left active duty to attend law school in 1970, his assignments had included the command of an infantry company in combat in Vietnam, duty as a social aide at The White House, and duty as head of the principal college recruiting program for Marine officers. He remains a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Marine Corps Reserve and his ten decorations and awards include the Bronze Star with V Device, and the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star.

General Castles enlisted in the U.S. Army in May 1943. He completed Infantry Officer Candidate School and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1944. He was first assigned as a Rifle Platoon Leader, 345th Infantry, 87th Infantry Division, 3rd Army in the Ardennes Campaign. Following assignments as Battalion Patrol Leader and Weapons Platoon Leader through the Rhineland and Central Europe Campaigns, he served in the 30th and 4th Infantry Divisions prior to his discharge on 15 April 1946.

General Castles joined the Virginia Army National Guard while a student at the University of Virginia. He was assigned to Company K, 116th Infantry, “The Monticello Guard.” After serving in command of this company, he was assigned as S4, 3rd Battalion, 116th Infantry Regiment. After four years in this assignment, he served for seven years as S3 of the battalion, battle group and brigade. In 1964 he took command of the 2d Battalion, 116th Infantry, “The Stonewall Brigade,” for four years. In 1968 he was assigned to Virginia Emergency Operations Headquarters as G3 and later as Chief of Staff. He was then assigned as Group Commander, 224th Field Artillery Group until assignment as Chief of Staff, Virginia Army National Guard. He was promoted and federally recognized as brigadier general on 8 February 1974. In 1977 he assumed command of the 116th Infantry Brigade (Sep) and held that position until his retirement in 1979. He was appointed the State Adjutant General of Virginia on 16 August 1982 and promoted to major general on 24 February 1983.
Harry Hughes, the 57th Governor of the State of Maryland, was elected to a second term on November 2, 1982.

Governor Hughes was born in Easton, Maryland, on November 13, 1928. He lived in Denton and was educated in the public schools of Caroline County.

Enlisting at age 17, Governor Hughes served a year-and-a-half with the U.S. Navy Air Corps in World War II, after which he entered the University of Maryland, receiving a B.S. degree in 1949. Prior to entering the University of Maryland, he had attended Mercersburg Academy in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and Mount Saint Mary's College in Western Maryland. After receiving his undergraduate degree, he entered the George Washington University School of Law and received his LL.B. degree in 1952. He was admitted to the practice of law in Maryland the same year and started practicing law in Denton.

Mr. Hughes was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1954 and served one term (1955-1958) in that body, representing Caroline County. In 1958, he was elected to the Senate, where he served three terms (1959-1970), first representing Caroline County and then, after reapportionment, the Upper Shore counties.

In 1971, Mr. Hughes was appointed to head the newly created Department of Transportation, serving in that post until May, 1977.

General Hodges enlisted in the United States Army on 2 June 1942. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps on 14 October 1943.

During World War II, he was a Company Commander in the 35th Infantry Division. From 1946 to 1949, he served as Commander of the Honor Guard to General Douglas MacArthur. Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the 38th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division and accompanied the division to Korea in 1950. From 1950 to 1951, he served as Regimental Operations Officer and Battalion Commander.

Upon graduation from the Command and General Staff College in 1955, he was assigned to the Joint Military Assistance Group, Greece and served there until 1958. He served as an Armored Rifle Battalion Commander at Fort Knox, Kentucky until 1961 when he was selected for attendance at the Army War College.

In 1964, he was assigned as Chief of the Army Section, Joint Military Assistance and Advisory Group, Pakistan and served there until 1966 when he became Deputy Assistant Chief of the Army National Guard at the Pentagon. From 1967 to 1969, he served in Vietnam with the 4th Infantry Division as Brigade Commander and Division Chief of Staff. In 1971, he was selected to be the first Installation Commander of the combined Aberdeen Proving Ground and Edgewood Arsenal complex, where he served until his retirement, 31 August 1972. Upon his retirement, he was employed by the Maryland Department of State Planning, where he served as Chief of the State Clearinghouse, Director of the Capital Improvements Program and Assistant Secretary until 23 April 1980, when he became the Adjutant General of Maryland and was promoted to Major General in the State under an appointment by Governor Harry Hughes.
SATURDAY, 5 OCTOBER 1985
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA

9:00 a.m.  Equipment displays open to public

10:30 a.m.  Presentation Ceremony begins — Post parade field
Formations of troops*
Presentation and Honors
Inspection of troops by distinguished guest
Honors to the Nation

Invocation  Chaplain (LTC) Rudasill
Activation of 29th Infantry Division (Light)
Flyover
Remarks by:  MG Baber
Governor Robb
Governor Hughes
Secretary Marsh

Colors troop the line
History of 29th Infantry Division
with cannon salutes fired by Battery A, 2/111st Field Artillery
Pass in Review
Conclusion

12:00 p.m.  * Public reception
Equipment display reopens**

3:00 p.m.  Memorial Ceremony — Post Chapel

* List of units participating on page 21
** List of equipment display on page 23
Major General Charles G. Morton .................. 25 Aug 1917 — 20 Apr 1919
Major General Anton Stephan .................. 28 Apr 1920 — 13 Apr 1934
Major General Milton A. Reckord .................. 14 Apr 1934 — 28 Dec 1941
Major General Leonard T. Gerow .................. 29 Dec 1942 — 22 Jul 1943
Major General Charles H. Gerhardt .................. 23 Jul 1943 — 19 Jan 1946
Major General Henry C. Evans .................. 1 Jun 1954 — 30 Sep 1957
Major General William J. Witte .................. 20 Nov 1962 — 15 Sep 1964
Major General Archibald A. Sproul .................. 16 Sep 1964 — 15 Jan 1968
Major General James A. Baber III .................. 2 Feb 1985 — Present
HISTORY OF THE 29TH
(BLUE AND GRAY)
INFANTRY DIVISION
1917-1918

On July 18, 1917, as part of the nation's mobilization for World War I the 29th Division was placed on the rolls of the United States Army. Actual organization began one week later with the call into Federal service of the National Guards of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. These National Guard organizations would furnish the trained manpower to form the division. Headquarters opened on August 25th at Camp McClellan, a new post, in Anniston, Alabama.

AND NEW IT WAS...

Work on the construction of the camp had not begun until July 23rd, 1917, and so, despite the Herculean efforts of the Construction Quartermaster Department, the camp was far from ready when the bulk of the troops arrived. Hurried from their trains and quickly formed up, these troops would be marched for miles, through heavy dust or mud, finally arriving at some hillside covered with stumps to be told that this would be the site of their camp. It thus transpired that the first duty for many of the newly arrived soldiers was to work side by side with the civilian carpenters to complete the many permanent buildings without which the training camp could not function.

On September 4th, the routine of daily service calls was published. Beginning with "Reveille" at 5:45 in the morning and ending with "Taps" at 10:00 p.m., it was a schedule that eminently fulfilled General Morton's promise to exert such discipline "as the regular Army had never known." In view of the physical disorganization and the many rumors circulating in the camp, it is a tribute to all concerned that the training program adhered as rigidly as it did to this schedule. It was a particularly hard life for the new soldier entering military camp for the first time.

New Jersey furnished the men for the 57th Infantry Brigade's 113th and 114th Infantry and 111th Machine Gun Battalion. The 58th Infantry Brigade came from Maryland (115th Infantry) and Virginia (116th Infantry), with the two states sharing responsibility for the 112th Machine Gun Battalion. Delaware personnel initially served in the 114th Infantry, but were drawn from the division in January 1918 to form the 59th Pioneer Infantry. The division's 54th Field Artillery Brigade drew its headquarters detachment from Virginia's signal company, and its two 75-mm gun regiments from the existing Virginia (111th) and New Jersey (112th) field artillery regiments. The general support assets, a trench mortar battery and a medium artillery regiment, were assembled using artillery and cavalry personnel from Maryland and the District of Columbia, plus an infantry company from New Jersey. Other division elements included an engineer regiment from New Jersey, a signal battalion from New Jersey and the District of Columbia, another machine gun battalion, and various trains.

It should be explained that, while this was the beginning of the 29th Division as such, it was far from the beginning for many of the units comprising its make-up. Some were formed from militia companies in existence prior to the French and Indian War. Many of these companies fought in the American Revolution and even more in the War Between the States. The list of their
past commanding officers reads like a roll call of America’s immortals. George Washington...Patrick Henry...their very names bring forth a thrill of pride.

Indeed, it was the fact that many of these early units had participated in the Civil War, some with the North and some with the South, which suggested the name “Blue and Gray Division” for the newly formed 29th.

The division began training for combat during the next nine months at Camp Anniston, Alabama. This period cemented a very high degree of unit esprit de corps.

Scenes from Camp McClellan: The 116th during kit inspection, above; an automatic gun section in training, top right; a firing trench, right center; and Battery F, 111th FA in training, bottom right.
“29 LET’S GO!”

The selection of the “Blue and Gray Division” as a nickname was followed by an official division march, “The Boys of the Blue and Gray,” and the adoption of a division symbol. The latter ultimately became the division patch. It was designed by the division adjutant, Major James A. Ulio, and used the Korean symbol of life.

This design shows the opposing Yin and Yang, represented by the Blue of the North and the Gray of the South, entwined together into one circle of life, the 29th Division. Worn on the left shoulder of each and every man, officer and enlisted alike, the symbol illustrated their mutual affection for and service to the Division. It was to become recognized as one of the most famous divisional insignias in our country’s military history and it is interesting to note that the 29th Division was the first division to register its insignia officially with the Adjutant General of the Army.

In late July, the division, less its artillery, moved to the front and entered a “quiet sector” in Alsace near Belfort. Units of the division conducted operations of a limited local nature under direct French supervision to validate their combat readiness. This service ended in late September with alert notice to move to the Verdun area. The division, without its organic artillery units, played a key role in the Meuse-Argonne offensive designed to breach the German trenches and transform the war into a war of maneuver.

Marylanders and Virginians of the 58th Infantry Brigade entered the offensive on October 8, 1918, to be joined by the remainder of the division on the next day. The division initially served under the operational control of a French corps since it was the only American division serving on the east bank of the Meuse River. It was given a limited objective of covering the flank of the main American effort. Using very sophisticated infiltration tactics rather than a full frontal assault, the division engaged in heavy fighting around such key terrain features as Malbruck Hill, the Moisiel Forest, and the Grand Montagne and Etreys Woods. Under the code name, “Mockingbird,” the division advanced seven kilometers in three weeks, fighting elements of six enemy divisions. During the night of October 29-30 the 29th was relieved by the 79th Division. When it was over, the 29th had suffered 5,652 casualties.

Completion of a rigorous training program in the United States was followed by departure for the battlefields of Europe. The division’s advance party sailed on May 26, 1918, and was followed during June and early July by the full division sailing in a variety of convoys. The elements arrived in France beginning in late June, with some making a brief stop in England. Most of the troops assembled at St. Nazaire on the Bay of Biscay before moving on to the final training areas near Prauthoy and Poitiers.
The Armistice ended the war before the division could return to combat, and it spent the period until May 1919 in training activities in the area of Meucon where the artillery elements rejoined it. Convoys bearing the majority of the troops returned to New York and Newport News during May for demobilization at various posts close to men's homes. Although committed to heavy combat for only a limited period of time, the 29th Division compiled an admirable record during World War I. Three members received the Medal of Honor, 149 the Distinguished Service Cross, four the Distinguished Service Medal, and 267 the Silver Star. An additional 69 members were recipients of the French Croix de Guerre, and two others were decorated by the Belgian government.

The Army retained divisions in the National Guard force structure in the reorganization following World War I. Headquarters, 29th Division, received Federal recognition on July 31, 1923. During the interwar years the division drew its personnel from Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, plus one field artillery regiment from Pennsylvania, thus retaining its distinctive "blue and gray" composition. Under the square configuration of the era, the 58th Infantry Brigade came from Maryland, the 91st (later redesignated as the 88th) Infantry Brigade came from Virginia, and the 54th Field Artillery Brigade and the elements of the division base were shared. The first full division training exercise came in 1936 at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, with others in 1939 at Manassas, Virginia and 1940 in New York state.
The 29th was inducted into Federal service on February 3, 1941, as part of the mobilization of the National Guard for one year's training.

They had only ten days of preparation at their home armories in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, or, on February 13th, Major General Milton A. Reckord, Division Commander, ordered them to convene at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, where his newly established headquarters were located.

As the battalions and regiments moved into Ft. Meade they found, to their dismay, that while their Army home was new, it was far from established. The mud in the company streets was ankle deep and the uncompleted buildings, some without windows and doors, stood naked to the winter wind. It was an auspicious beginning. An additional ten thousand selectees arrived during March and April as the training progressed, often with dummy equipment, at a surprisingly rapid pace under the adverse conditions.

A short spring passed quickly and the men soon found that Ft. Meade could be as scorchingly hot and dusty in the summer as it was cold in winter. Throughout the heat of August the training at Ft. Meade continued and on September 13th, the 29th left by motor convoy for division problems at Camp A.P. Hill, Virginia, the final preparation for the First Army maneuvers in North Carolina later in the fall. Upon completion of the Camp A.P. Hill problems, the Division continued on to Ft. Bragg, where the war games were to be held, reaching the post on September 27th and going into bivouac on the artillery range there.

The task force of the 29th Infantry Division meets with heavy artillery fire as it moves down the main street to clean up what is left of St. Lo, France.

After almost six weeks of "warfare" between the "Blue" Army and the "Red" Army these maneuvers were terminated.

The division's pride in its traditions drew command emphasis since General Reckord and many of the other senior officers were veterans of service with it in World War I. These traditions were rapidly absorbed by the first influx of Selective Service personnel who came from the same states. December 7, 1941, found the 29th engaged in another field exercise at A.P. Hill and the units were ordered back to Washington to secure the city.

The Division's first wartime assignment was the security of vital areas and coastal defenses under the headquarters of the Chesapeake Bay Frontier Defense Command at Ft. Monroe, Virginia. Later, in February 1942, the 29th was designated the mobile reserve for the New York -- Philadelphia coastal sector and its units were scattered from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, south to Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia.

In February 1942 General Reckord was promoted and replaced as division commander by Major General Leonard Gerow, the man who later led V Corps through Europe. On March 12 of that year the division reorganized under the new "triangular" structure and officially changed its designation to the 29th Infantry Division. The reorganization streamlined the division base and transferred out of the division Virginia's 176th Infantry, the regiment used for garrison duty in Washington and later as school troops at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Training under the new formation took place during the year at A.P. Hill, Virginia, Camp Blanding, Florida, and in the Carolina Maneuver Area. In late September and early October, it departed from New York for the war zone on the liners Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

Aboard Queen Elizabeth the concern over possible attack by Germany submarines proved needless and her crossing uneventful, while events took a tragic turn for her sister ship. Only one day from land, the apprehension aboard Queen Mary lessened as her voyage neared completion. Suddenly a zigzagging English cruiser, one of a group sent out by the Royal Navy to escort the giant ship to port, was caught in her course directly in front of the Mary. Under the horrified eyes of the 29th Division men on her decks, the speeding liner knifed completely through the
cruiser, cutting her squarely amidships. In minutes the two sections of the severed ship had sunk, at a cost of 332 British lives, while the Queen Mary, unable to jeopardize her own men by pausing, sped on toward Scotland, entering the Firth of Clyde the next day. Though the details of this disaster were smothered under the heavy blanket of censorship, it was an incident never to be forgotten by those of the Blue and Gray who had helplessly watched the tragedy unfold.

Additional training of the division took place in southern England, where the units moved after landing in Scotland. The division suffered its first casualties in an air raid on May 23d. Also, preparations for an amphibious attack on France commenced in July 1943. During this period the division additionally formed a provisional ranger battalion which sent men on three commando raids conducted by the British. That unit, however, was broken up in October 1943. General Gerow was replaced as division commander in July 1943 by Major General Charles Gerhardt, who would retain command until the end of the war. He added the division's battle cry to the men's lexicon: "29 Let's Go!"

In late December the British civilians were evacuated from the area around Slapton Sands, on the southern coast of Devonshire, and the final rehearsals for the D-Day operation began. Ideally suited for this mock invasion, Slapton Sands had the same characteristics of beach and tide as those in Normandy. Under the close scrutiny of the highest military officials, this final training program progressed at a rapid pace. Field

Marshall Montgomery inspected the 29th in January 1944 and Generals Bradley, Eisenhower and Gerow made repeated inspections before the invasion began.

In May 1944, concentrations of troops began to form near the port cities along the southern coast of England. Separated into boat groups the men boarded their ships which then moved to an anchorage until the loading of the assault force was completed. On June 5th, the entire convoy, with heavy air and naval protection, steamed eastward along the southern coast of England until, enveloped in the protective darkness of evening, they turned to the South and headed across the channel for the French coast.

The 116th Infantry and 111th Field Artillery Battalion formed the heart of the first element to enter combat from the division. These units went ashore on Omaha Beach, Normandy, in the first waves on June 6, 1944, "D-Day." Casualties were extremely heavy, as the combat team faced some of the fiercest fighting of the day. The 116th lost over 300 men killed, while the 111th lost eleven of its twelve howitzers before even reaching the beach. Its commander, Lieutenant Colonel Thornton Mullins, gained immortality by informing his troops, "To hell with our artillery mission, we're infantrymen now." He was killed later in the day. As additional units landed, the 29th was able to fight its way to the top of the bluffs and secure its sector of the beachhead. Gallantry in
action led to Presidential Unit Citations for the 115th and 116th Infantry regiments and the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion, and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm for the entire division for the day’s action.

During the next two months, the 29th fought in the hedgerow country of Normandy, facing stiff opposition. On July 18th, a special task force of the division liberated the city of St. Lo, the highlight of its post-D-Day operations in Normandy. During the course of the long battle Major Tom Howie, commander of the 3d Battalion, 116th Infantry, had been killed in action. His men, with the division commander’s blessing, carried his body into the city and laid it in state in front of the ruined church on the town square. The dedication and esprit de corps revealed in this incident earned the division fame, inspired poems and editorials in newspapers back home, and turned Howie, whose name was withheld for security reasons, into the “Major of St. Lo.”

In late August, the 29th was withdrawn from the pursuit of the retreating Germans and sent into Brittany to assist in the reduction of the stronghold of Brest. That city surrendered on September 18, freeing the division to rejoin the action further east. On the last day of that month, following a 650-mile march, elements of the division entered the heavy fighting around Aachen, Julich and Koslar. By the end of November they had penetrated the Siegfried Line and reached the Roer River, where positions stabilized. On February 23, 1945, the 29th attacked again at Julich, crossing the Roer and reaching Munchen-Gladbach on March 1st. The remainder of that month saw the division engage in mopping-up activities, while most of April was spent in similar activity east of the Rhine. The Elbe River was reached on April 19th.

Following V-E Day, the division served primarily as garrison for the Bremer enclave, processing prisoners of war and helping to establish military government. Lead elements sailed for home in the middle of December, and

A formal meeting of American and Russian forces took place in the famous castle of Bernstorffs, on May 3, 1945, at Garlow, Germany. Brig. Gen. William H. Sands, Commanding Officer, 29th Division Artillery, and Col. Lewis G. Smith, Chief of Staff, 29th Division, were hosts to Maj. Gen. Chapurkin, Commanding Officer, 5th Cavalry Guards Division, and his party.
the division formally inactivated on January 17, 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. During the course of its service, the division sustained just under 20,000 casualties. By the same token, units of the division received five Presidential Unit Citations and five French Croix de Guerre. Two Medal of Honor winners highlighted an equally impressive array of individual decorations.

The 29th Infantry Division has not been on active Federal duty since World War II. Virginians and Marylanders of a third generation did serve in the division and proudly wore its patch. The two states carried the sole burden of support in the post-World War II reorganization of the National Guard. Headquarters was shared by the two, with the Virginia

Above: "29 Let's Go" division moving through Julich, Germany — 1944. Lower left: On their way to the front lines, American Infantrymen of the 175th Reg't, 29th Division wade through heavy mud in Aachen, Germany in November 1944.

part receiving Federal recognition on October 23, 1946, at Norfolk, and the Maryland part in Baltimore on January 14, 1947. The division underwent a reorganization into the "Pentomic" structure in 1959, and in 1963 conformed to the "ROAD" concept of organization. Changing requirements in the nation's ground combat forces eliminated the need for the 29th and in 1968 it was broken up. The Maryland portion reorganized on January 21st, and the Virginia portion on February 1st. Both states initially furnished brigades to Pennsylvania's 28th Infantry Division. Until today, the elements were separate infantry brigades: the 116th in Virginia and the 58th in Maryland."
On June 6, 1984, 40 years after D-Day, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger announced the decision to reactivate the 29th Infantry Division.

This time the 29th would be organized, equipped, and trained to fight as light infantry. It would not have the heavy artillery and tanks with which it trekked across Germany during WWII. Its manpower (10,600) would be two-thirds that of a present day army infantry division and it would have the distinction of being the only reserve component light infantry division in the Army.

By September 1, 1984, the states of Maryland and Virginia began the task of creating a new division. Colonel William C. Bilo, a Maryland Guardsman was selected as the Chief of Staff and placed on fulltime active duty to organize a provisional headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the new home for the headquarters of the 29th Infantry Division.

Virginia's 116th Separate Infantry Brigade and Maryland's 58th Separate Infantry Brigade were selected to form the nucleus for the new division. By January a Light Leaders Training Program was established. This method of training centers around the Army's Ranger program. Light Leaders Training includes rappelling, hand-to-hand combat, automatic weapons training, water crossing, helo-casting, and plenty of leadership training. To date, nearly 300 Virginia and Maryland Guardsmen have completed this 28 day intensive training program.

On February 2, 1985, Major General James A. Baber, III, a Virginia Guardsman with over 33 years service was selected as commander. Since taking command, the training program has been accelerated to include a strong emphasis on physical fitness; and recruiting for the 1475 new soldiers needed to flesh out the division has taken on a new dimension.

This ceremony culminates 12 months of dedication and sacrifice by many individuals. But, as we all know after reading the 29th history, those have always been two characteristics that have been synonymous with the "Blue and Gray" division. Just look around and you will see many veterans that can attest to that. But, this is just the beginning.
LIGHT DIVISION CAPABILITIES

CAPABILITIES
- DEFEND KEY MOUNTAIN PASSES
- ANTITANK DEFENSE IN RESTRICTED TERRAIN
- CONDUCT RAIDS AND HELIBORNE OPS
- REAR AREA PROTECTION
- CLEAR AND DEFEND URBAN AREAS OR RESTRICTED TERRAIN

TACTICS AND TRAINING

TRADITIONAL MISSIONS/SPECIAL TACTICS
- BASED ON SOUND INFANTRY PRINCIPLES
- SMALL UNIT ACTIONS
- USE OF TERRAIN KEY
- NIGHT OPERATIONS NORM
- INfiltrATION, RAIDS, EVACUATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS

TRAINING
- LIGHT LEADER COURSE
- LIGHT FIGHTER COURSES/ETTES OF PASSAGE
- RANGER TRAINING
- UNIT COHESION
Commander of Troops ................. COL William C. Bilo
Chief of Staff

DIVISION STAFF

G1 .................................. LTC Maynard K. Bean
G2 .................................. LTC Wayne D. Zejac
G3 .................................. LTC Edward C. Norman
G4 .................................. LTC Richard N. Marucci

CEREMONY STAFF

Reactivation Project Officer .......... LTC Wayne D. Zejac
Narrator ............................. LTC Emil Posey
Assistant Project Officer ............. CPT John D. McLoughlin, Jr.
Public Affairs Officer ............... MAJ William M. Congo
### UNIT
- **HQ, 29th Inf Div (Light)**
- **HHC, 29th Inf Div (Light)**
- **229th Eng BN**
- **129th Sig BN**
- **29th Div Band**
- **HHC, 1st BDE**
  - **1-116th Inf**
  - **2-116th Inf**
  - **3-116th Inf**
- **HHC, 2nd BDE**
  - **2-115th Inf**
  - **1-170th Inf**
  - **1-183rd Inf**
- **HHC, 3rd BDE**
  - **1-115th Inf**
  - **1-175th Inf**
  - **2-175th Inf**
- **HHC, AVN BDE**
  - **224th AVN BN**
  - **1-158th CAV**
- **HHB, DIVARTY**
  - **2-101st FA**
  - **2-111th FA**
  - **1-246th FA**
- **HHC, DISCOM**
  - **104th MED BN**
  - **229th S&T BN**
  - **729th Maint BN**

### LOCATION
- Ft. Belvoir, Va
- Fredericksburg, Va
- Pikesville, Md
- Roanoke, Va
- Staunton, Va
- Roanoke, Va
- Lynchburg, Va
- Winchester, Va
- Ft. A.P. Hill, Va
- Chestertown, Md
- Alexandria, Va
- Richmond, Va
- Pikesville, Md
- Silver Spring, Md
- Baltimore, Md
- Dundalk, Md
- Edgewood, Md
- Edgewood, Md
- Annapolis, Md
- Sandston, Va
- Pikesville, Md
- Richmond, Va
- Danville, Va
- Towson, Md
- Catonsville, Md
- Baltimore, Md
- Hagerstown, Md

### COMMANDER
- MG James A. Baber, III
- CPT Paul A. Budde
- MAJ Daniel A. Long, Jr.
- LTC John F. Kutchar
- CWO George Carroll
- COL Rodney W. McNeill
- LTC Stephen E. Arey
- LTC Frederick E. Austin
- LTC William G. Fore, Jr.
- LTC John D. Lancaster
- LTC Vincent J. Dacre
- MAJ Bruce L. Hopkins
- LTC Lloyd D. McDaniel, Jr.
- COL Joseph H. Langley
- LTC H. Steven Blum
- MAJ William M. Porter
- MAJ Robert Schweitzer
- LTC Walter R. Mueller
- MAJ Roy E. Moxley, Jr.
- LTC Charles W. Baker
- LTC Terry Tyler
- LTC James D. Haynes
- LTC Daniel B. Wilkins
- LTC Grover E. Searce
- LTC Philip L. Bradshaw
- MAJ Thomas C. Majerus
- MAJ Michael N. Schleupner
- MAJ Richard W. Phoebus

### NON-DIVISION UNITS
- 229th Army Band
- 229th MP CO
- 29th PAD
- 2120th PAD
- Baltimore, Md
- Chesapeake, Va
- Baltimore, Md
- Richmond, Va
- CWO Robert A. Hooper
- CPT Albert G. Barlow
- MAJ Howard S. Freedlander
- CPT Mitchell Toms (Acting)
Belvoir history began in early Colonial times, when George Washington and his friend, George William Fairfax, rode horseback over the area. Even earlier, the Doeg and Piscataway Indians had camped along the Potomac River to hunt and fish. During the period 1736-1741, Colonel William Fairfax erected a spacious brick manor house, with extensive formal gardens, which he named “Belvoir”, meaning, “beautiful to see.”

In 1748, the 16-year-old George Washington came to Mount Vernon, his brother’s home on the Potomac near Belvoir. He began a life long friendship with George William Fairfax, oldest son of the owner of Belvoir plantation. Washington was a frequent visitor to Belvoir, and his association with the Fairfax family significantly broadened and enriched his cultural, social and political perspectives.

The mansion burned to the ground in 1783, and the ruins were further demolished by British guns in 1814. Belvoir manor was never rebuilt. The foundation ruins lie today 200 yards south of the end of Fairfax Drive at Fort Belvoir. In the same area, over the graves of Colonel William Fairfax and his wife, stands a stone memorial erected by their descendants.

In 1912, the War Department assigned to the Corps of Engineers 1500 acres of the Old Fairfax Plantation for use as a training site for Engineer troops stationed at Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair). In 1917, the Belvoir area was designated Camp A. A. Humphreys in honor of General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys, a Civil War officer who later became the Chief of Engineers. That same year the Army acquired the land that is now called North Post. At the time, the land was owned mostly by local farmers and churches.

During World War I, a training center for Engineer troops and an Engineer Officer Training School were established at Camp A. A. Humphreys. More than 57,000 Engineer soldiers were trained during the war. At the close of World War I, the Engineer School was moved here from Washington Barracks, and Camp A. A. Humphreys was redesignated Fort Humphreys. In 1935, it was renamed Fort Belvoir, after the manor house of Colonel Fairfax.

During World War II, a Replacement Training Center for Engineer troops was established at Fort Belvoir and trained 147,000 troops. At its inactivation in 1947, the “Engineer Center” was established. The name designation, “The Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir,” came into being January 1, 1957. Subsequent modifications resulted in the current title, “United States Army Engineer Center and Fort Belvoir.” The current commander is MG Richard S. Kem.
A SPECIAL THANKS TO
THE FOLLOWING PATRONS:

Vulcan Insurance
DICO, Inc.
National Guard Association of the U.S. Insurance Trust

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY ITEM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Small Arms</td>
<td>Display of M16, M203, M60, SAW, Pistol.</td>
<td>3rd Bde</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antitank Weapons</td>
<td>Display of LAW, Dragon, TOW (mounted and dismounted)</td>
<td>1st Bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortars</td>
<td>60mm and 81mm Mortars</td>
<td>3rd Bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Inf Sqd</td>
<td>Fully equipped TOE Light Infantry squad</td>
<td>1st Bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicopters</td>
<td>OH-6, UH-1, AH-1, UH-60</td>
<td>29th CAB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Artillery</td>
<td>105mm Howitzer and 155mm Howitzer</td>
<td>DIVARTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion TOC</td>
<td>Bn Tactical Operations Center w/maps, displays</td>
<td>1st Bde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Aid Station</td>
<td>Free blood pressure check for public</td>
<td>104th Med Bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear, Biological, Chemical</td>
<td>Display of NBC Equipment</td>
<td>29th ID(I) Chem. Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combat Vehicles</td>
<td>M-151, CUCV, HMMWV</td>
<td>DISCOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Display of Division Radio Equipment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Div Engr Equipment to include mines, demo, detectors</td>
<td>229th Engr Bn</td>
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<td>Free finger printing for children</td>
<td>229th MP Co</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Display</td>
<td>WWI, WWII Items</td>
<td>Maryland Army Historical Society</td>
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CONTRIBUTORS/EQUIPMENT DISPLAY LIST

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PUBLIC EQUIPMENT DISPLAY

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SYMBOLISM

The unit's participation in campaigns of both World War I and World War II, in France and Central Europe is represented by the fleur-de-lis and the bayonet at center denoting the Infantry branch of the colors red and green and the barbs of the fleur-de-lis denote the award of the French Croix de Guerre 1914-1918 World War II for participation in the landing on the beaches of Normandy. The addition to the Infantry branch and the honor and achievement.

NINE LET'S

ANTRY DIVISION EMBLEM

A metal and enamel device 1 3 5 inches consisting of a fleur-de-lis with one red petal between green petals separated by two gold barbs and connected by a red crossbar and centered overall a gold bayonet point up on a curving blue scroll terminating under a green petals at either side of the fleur-de-lis. the words TWENTY-NINE LET'S GO in gold letters.